

## CONDENSED NEWS.

The Wampanowag mills at Fall River, Mass., have shut down, on account of the strike of the spinners.

The mother and the eldest son of President Garfield have gone to Jamestown, Mich., to visit relatives.

Charles W. Ward, a negro, was executed at San Antonio for an outrage on a white girl.

By the completion of the new channel, Mobile has seventeen feet of water from the wharves to the sea.

Eastern manufacturing centers are the only points making a good exhibit in the clearing-house statistics.

The question of keeping open on Sunday is being discussed by the directors of the Milwaukee exposition.

Denver reports eighteen recent attempts at suicide, the last victim being Charles Hutchins, a prominent jeweler.

A committee is being organized in London to place in Westminster abbey a bust of Longfellow.

General Sherman is in St. Louis, where he attended the funeral of two children of Lieutenant Fitch, his son-in-law.

J. J. McBride, a prominent criminal lawyer of St. Louis, gave John Sharkey, a compositor, a terrible stab in the back.

Mr. Joslyn, the acting secretary of the interior, is using a stamp to sign unimportant papers, after having given the law in the case a careful study.

A number of white horses being trained at Copenhagen for use at the coronation of the czar were killed by supposed nihilists.

Philip Etting, a rich and eccentric farmer living near Port Jervis, N. Y., killed Jesse Manderville with a rifle for taking an apple from his orchard.

Powerful magnetic properties have been developed in the water of an artesian well recently bored at Yankton, Dakota.

Red Cloud was arrested at Pine Ridge agency and put on parole, the chiefs and police holding themselves responsible for his good behavior.

Spain has determined to join with Russia and Germany in protesting against the protection of the Suez canal being confided to the British.

Professor Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, announces the presence of the corn-root worm in nearly every field in McLean county.

Oklahoma Payne writes to friends in Kansas that he is encamped on Dry Creek, in Indian Territory, and that his men are erecting buildings.

Eric Bayley, a London actor, crossed the Atlantic in search of his wife, who had eloped with his private secretary, and found the runaways in New York.

Some Washington ladies have formed a secret society with a view to exposing politicians who place abandoned women in the department.

George A. Preston, of Charlotte, Mich., has brought suit against that city for \$30,000 damages, sustained by reason of a defective sidewalk.

The arrivals of Russian Jews in New York have almost ceased, but the relief committee is still caring for a considerable number who have not found employment.

The Indian agent at Pine Ridge has assembled his police to arrest Red Cloud and Woman's Dress, and renews his request that they be sent to the military prison at Leavenworth.

Two young men and two young ladies in a carriage were run down by a train at Anoka, Minn., together with their horse, and all were killed. The party was returning from a dance.

The Utah commission was formally received at Salt Lake Saturday night. The Mormon church has employed four leading law firms of Salt Lake, and raised \$10,000 to fight the law.

The St. Louis and San Francisco road has sold all its lands in Jasper, Newton, and McDonald counties, Missouri, to a company formed in Scotland, to establish a cattle and sheep ranch.

Ryder, who stabbed McGarvey, near Fort Lyon, was taken from jail at West Las Animas and lynched by a mob supposed to be composed of soldiers from the fort.

Six lodges of the Amalgamated Iron association have resolved to parade the streets of Pittsburgh on Saturday, to convince the public that they are devoid of neither clothing nor food.

At Rock Creek, Wyoming, a hunter named Gibson shot dead a clerk of the name of Robert Aiken. Within five hours the corpse of the murderer ornamented a box-car.

Two steamers stirred the waters of Lake Minnetonka Wednesday until they gave up the body of Miss Ella Walker, of St. Louis, and there is no longer any doubt that she took her own life.

Forty Iowa brewers held a secret meeting at Davenport Wednesday, probably to concert measures in opposition to the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment.

Hon. A. W. Sawyer, formerly justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, died in the hands of a physician, who was giving him ether in order to amputate his foot.

The democratic state convention of Michigan, after a debate, voted to divide the state ticket with the greenbackers. The proposition was accepted, and Hon. J. W. Begole was nominated for governor.

The three men who robbed a stage near Globe, Arizona, and killed the express messenger have been captured, and one of the number has made a detailed confession. The \$5,000 stolen has not yet been recovered.

The butchers of Baltimore met to voice their indignation at the large sales by a meat company of frozen beef from the north. They assert that the meat is diseased and that Maryland is being defamed.

A. W. Wilson, whose father is president of the insurance company, eloped from Indianapolis with a young daughter of B. A. Wilson, a real-estate agent, who is being pursued by the police at Peru, Ind., by the girl's father.

The owners of Manhattan Beach, at Coney Island, propose to fill in a sufficient space on which to erect fifty or more cottages in the Queen Ann style, to cost \$70,000 to \$20,000 each, to be rented with handsome furniture.

In a filthy hut on the outskirts of Waukesha, Wis., living in a manner which would cast disgrace on a pig, exists Gilbert Wright, who many years ago had the best medical practice in southern Wisconsin.

A court-martial is in session at Newport Barracks, under the presidency of General C. A. Augur, to try Maj. J. H. Taylor on charge of using political influence to prevent a transfer to the field.

Sensors who attended the funeral of

General Gordon is most frequently mentioned for the vacant seat, although there is a strong feeling in favor of Alexander H. Stephens.

Two sections of a circus train crashed together near New Burnside, Ill., Sunday. Four men were killed in a car containing eighty sleeping showmen, and at least twelve others were seriously injured.

Wright, the electrician of the Mutual Union company in New York, has been discharged for connection with a conspiracy to furnish sporting men with information in regard to the Saratoga races.

The funeral of the late Senator Hill took place at Atlanta Saturday and was the largest ever known in Georgia. Many of his friends in the Senate and prominent politicians from other States were present.

Hon. G. A. Tucker, from New South Wales, who is inspecting jails and insane asylums, paid a visit to the madhouse at Salt Lake, and expresses himself as deeply shocked by the sights he witnessed. Among the patients are two sane persons, bound hand and foot.

The joint executive committee of the trunk lines has agreed on passenger rates to the western cities. The price of tickets from New York to Chicago is fixed at \$18.50 by all but the Pennsylvania and New York Central routes, which are allowed \$20. The Pennsylvania road entered a protest against the decision.

The country along the Texas and Pacific road, from Abilene west for nearly three hundred miles, was for three days and nights drenched by rain, the fall being estimated at six feet. Thousands of prairie dogs were drowned in sight of the railway track.

Yellow fever is increasing in violence along the Rio Grande. At the request of the governor of Texas, Surgeon Murray has been ordered from Memphis to take charge of the hospital at Brownsville, in which city there are 150 cases of fever and 2,000 destitute persons.

The Omaha pool of the Chicago roads is threatened with disruption on account of large live-stock shipments by the Union Pacific over the new St. Paul route. The latter company has as yet made no application for admission to the pool, which is another source of uneasiness.

President Arthur on Tuesday received at his residence Senator Miller and Thurlow Weed, and soon after left by train for Newport, accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen, Attorney General Brewster, and General Hancock. Five thousand persons crowded the wharf at Newport and voiced their enthusiasm by cheers.

Two Paris journals denounce the seizure of the Suez canal as the act of a thief. Another urges the company to bring an action against England for damages, while a fourth contends that as France was not permitted to cooperate in Egypt, no reproach should be cast upon the British for exclusiveness.

An attack upon the Gould system of railways of the southwest has been opened by the attorney general of Texas, who has served notice that proceedings will be commenced for the forfeiture of the charter of the Red River road for failure to maintain a general office in the state.

The Mississippi river committee intend to charter a vessel and proceed down the river from Cairo to New Orleans, thence to the jetties at the South pass, stopping at such places as will aid the members in prosecuting the work to which they are specially assigned.

It is said to be probable that the Chicago and Northwestern will soon purchase the Chicago and Omaha line. Officers of the two companies are now meeting at Saratoga. The addition of the Omaha line would give the Northwestern the longest system in the world.

Sixty striking coal-miners at Pittsburgh left the ranks of the strikers in a body and resumed work at the old rate Friday. At Cumberland, Md., seventy-five miners applied for work on the operators' terms. This action is regarded as the first of a general break in the lines of the strikers.

The citizens of Butler, Ala., recently made the discovery that four hundred negroes had organized a conspiracy, under the lead of Jack Turner, to massacre all the whites in that region between Oct. 15 and 17. Seven leaders of the plot were speedily placed in jail, whence Turner was taken and hanged to a tree on the chief business street of the town.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, a conscientious laborer in behalf of the Indians, has reached Carlisle, Pa., with thirty-six children of the Omaha tribe, thirteen of whom are girls. During her tour she visited the camp of Sitting Bull and selected ten pupils for the Indian school, and sixty more will be taken from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies next month.

A train which left Boston for the White Mountains was wrecked near North Haven hill, at a curve on an embankment, by obstructions purposely placed on the rail. Part of the train plunged down, but the parlor-car was left standing on the embankment at an angle of forty-five degrees. The engine now lies nearly fifty feet from the track. No one was seriously injured.

It is probable that Parnell, Sexton, and John Redmond, M. P.'s, will visit America to work up public opinion in favor of Ireland. It is probable Davitt, instead of going to Australia, will remain in America for the same purpose. Davitt regards the Irish situation as critical.

The troubles in Corea between the foreign and anti-foreign parties culminated in an insurrection and the assassination of the king and queen by the anti-foreign party. Japanese men-of-war have been dispatched to the scene of the insurrection. It is thought the revolt will not affect the treaty between Corea and the United States negotiated by Commodore Shufeldt, which is not yet ratified.

Four enlisted men of the 9th infantry, stationed at Fort Omaha, indulged in a wild spree, and amused themselves by robbing a citizen of \$3. This proved such an easy task that the team of Mr. Woolsey was stopped on the highway with a demand for money. The reply was a bullet which killed one of the party named Emanuel K. Shrader. His companions, Dawson, Flintwell, and McDonald, are in jail.

The southwestern railway pool has secured the abolition of the roundabout freight line between St. Louis and Kansas City, heretofore operated by the San Francisco and Fort Scott roads. In regard to the Omaha pool, it is charged that the St. Paul road is accepting from the Union Pacific much less than the regular proportion on the live-stock traffic, and is distributing passes to shippers with a lavish hand.

In accordance with an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, the Boston and Albany road has taken the stock held by the commonwealth and handed over to the state treasurer 5 per cent. twenty-year bonds to the amount of \$3,858,000, thus paying \$160 per share for its own stock. When a purchaser shall have been found for the Hoosac tunnel, the commonwealth will retire from the railway business.

The porte, yielding to representations by Lord Dufferin, has authorized the expedition of mules from Smyrna for the British troops in Egypt. The Austrian gunboat Nautilus, seeing a white flag flying on the forts at Aboukir, sent ashore an officer and twelve men, who were held as prisoners. The British police arrested nineteen Greeks who were pillaging in the Arab quarter of Ismailia, and shot ten of them. The Egyptians cut the fresh-water canal near Ismailia, but the supply will last for some time. The duke of Connaught and Prince Teck are on shore.

Mr. Long, the American consul at Alexandria, was attacked by a party of natives Saturday morning. The attack was induced by what the natives considered Long's high-handed manner on a certain occasion when he rode over and severely injured several Egyptians. They characterize his conduct on that occasion as outrageous, and assert that the best thing he can do is to get out of Egypt, as if he remains his life will surely be taken. Long denies the outrage alleged by his assailants. The state department has received no notification of the attack. Mr. Long was not injured.

A battalion of six hundred Highlanders made a reconnaissance at Kamleh, Tuesday, and the guns at the water-works hill simultaneously opened fire, to which the Egyptians replied after the third round. The officers appointed by the khedive to accompany the British army have started for Port Said. The transports which went into the Suez canal debarked their troops at Ismailia. General Wolseley succeeded in satisfying De Lesseps of the necessity for the use of the canal by the British. The 73d regiment engaged the Egyptian "Serapeum," killing one hundred of them.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Grey's sentence looks worse than it did; that any English journalist would have published the same statement on the same information. That Mr. Grey should be in jail, it says, is a scandal of the first magnitude. Law officers of the British government are examining the speeches made at the Parnell banquet, Dublin, to see if they demand any action. Subscribers are flowing in, headed by the Catholic bishops, for the payment of Grey's fine.

Further advices from the Sonora valley state that the number of hostile Apaches engaged in the raid is 200, commanded by Juh, the Chiricahua chief who escaped after the battle with General Fuero last spring. The outrages are of the most devilish character, and the women are treated in the most horrible manner; at one place eleven were stripped, outraged, and then tortured to death. A large force of Mexicans are in close pursuit, and the country is being aroused by means of couriers. If captured, the Indians will probably be exterminated.

British troops have occupied Port Said and Ismailia and disarmed the native soldiers. Rear Admiral Hewitt has stopped traffic on the Suez canal, at which De Lesseps made a strong protest. At Port Said the British have thrown up earthworks between the European and Arab quarters, and Admiral Seymour and General Wolseley are on hand with seventeen transports and five men-of-war. The shore end of the cable, which has been worked from on board the ship John Pender, was an intention to bombard the shore seems to have been a ruse. Four English lieutenants made a reconnaissance along the Mahmoudieh canal, drawing out shells from Arabi Pasha's force. The directors of the Suez Canal company held a meeting in Paris Sunday, at which resolutions were passed reaffirming the neutrality of the highway, denouncing the warlike measures of the British, and reserving the right to claim compensation from England.

Official information received at Omaha shows that an outbreak of the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge agency is liable to occur, and a general war with the northern Indians is possible. Dr. McGillicuddy, agent of the Red Cloud Indians, has been notified that unless he is removed by October they will rise. The same statement is made by them to the military commanders, who have notified the army headquarters at Omaha. About 7,000 Indians are engaged in the trouble, and in their neighborhood about 4,000 warriors can be summoned for the outbreak. The grievances against the "Pine Ridge" reservation are not stated, and he bears an excellent reputation. It is thought by some that his rigid enforcement of the government regulations causes the Indians dissatisfaction. Red Cloud is thought to be actuating the Indians in their demand for the removal of Dr. McGillicuddy. It is further stated that many young men in the tribes have grown up since the war of 1876, and many warriors have returned who followed Sitting Bull, and that these elements are anxious for war.

## A MAN OF HIS WORD.

Mr. Folger, the secretary of the treasury, is careful to keep his promises. Recently he promised to make a certain appointment for a senator. As the senator was departing, the secretary was told that he had promised to give the same place to a poor woman. He informed the senator at once of the prior promise, and in reply to every argument, said: "I could not break my word for all the influence in the country."

## DON CAMERON'S BAD LUCK.

Senator Don Cameron is called upon to pay \$10,000 as indemnity for that amount for the late Senator Burnside on the latter substituted in bank for stock which he had deposited as security for a loan, but which he withdrew a few days before his death for the purpose of getting a new issue. No trace of either the old or new stock can be found among Burnside's papers and it is suspected it was stolen. Cameron has paid the amount.

## IMPROVEMENT OF SAGINAW RIVER.

A board of officers of the corps of engineers, to consist of Maj. Henry M. Robert, Maj. Francis U. Farquhar, and Major David P. Heap, will assemble at Saginaw, Mich., on the 1st inst. to make a report on the improvement of the Saginaw river, Mich. On completion of this duty the members of the board will return to their stations.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Prof. J. W. Powell has organized his geological surveying parties for different sections of the country. Most of them have already been dispatched to their respective fields of duty. The major will, when the parties are fully organized, take the field in the fall. The parties for ethnological and archaeological research have also been equipped and started to the field. Reports will, from time to time, be sent to the directors of the survey here announcing the progress of the work.

## THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

Information sent from the west to the postal managers of both parties here by state and local workers of the section, shows that the temperance agitation has become a perplexing feature in politics. In some of the congressional districts the temperance organizations are taking a hand in the fight, and the movement seems to be a two-edged one, cutting both parties alike. There is no way to foretell how far the movement may go, or how many votes it may control, and hence it is upsetting calculations. From all accounts it seems to be growing.

## FOREIGN REPRINTS OF AMERICAN BOOKS.

In the matter of the importation of foreign reprints of American copyrighted books, the acting secretary of the treasury has decided customs officers may detain the reprints, and notify the owners of the copyrights, so that the latter may take such steps as they may deem proper to prevent the reprints from being imported. The circumstances are flowing in, headed by the Catholic bishops, for the payment of Grey's fine.

## THE HENKIN CANAL.

Secretary Lincoln has ordered the engineers to begin at once a survey for the Henkin canal. It is hoped by its friends that the engineers' report will be here when congress meets again. An attempt will be made to secure an appropriation of \$500,000 for the first year, and of a like sum annually for years to come. There will be a bitter fight in congress over the appropriation, which will be demanded by the Henkin canal people in getting a favorable report from the engineers. It is quite probable that the scheme may be killed then.

## THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

The star route trials have now lasted so long that very elaborate arguments from the counsel have been made to injure the cause of the respective sides. The lawyers, both for the prosecution and the defense, doubtless feel that the less said now the better for them. A good part of the week will be consumed in the presentation of the evidence to the court, and there is a probability that the jury will be wrestling with the case the latter part of the next week. The cost of the trial will be immense and it is doubtful if \$100,000, exclusive of fees to counsel and salaries to court officials, will cover it. As many of the witnesses come from the far West, the fees for them frequently range from \$500 to \$1,000.

## A COOL REQUEST.

The members of the Washington Monument association are indignant over the idea that the monument, when completed, is to be used as a signal station, or in connection with the weather bureau. They do not intend that any such use is to be made of the monument, and being the legal custodians, have the power to prevent it. The monument will not be completed for several years yet. One of the officials in charge of the construction of the monument told a correspondent recently that the signal bureau had requested that the employees of that bureau be allowed to conduct signal experiments from the top of the monument, but that the request had always been refused. He said the monument, when completed, would cost \$3,000,000, and that it was a matter of expense that to be used for the purposes of the signal bureau.

## SENATOR HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

The members of the senate and officials who attended Senator Hill's funeral have returned here. They say that the man who is most talked of as Senator Hill's successor is ex-Senator Gordon, who, it will be remembered, resigned some time since in order to engage in money-making enterprises. His railroad and mining speculations have resulted fortunately and he will be able to come back to the senate, if elected, a very wealthy man. There is a strong feeling, however, that if Alexander S. Stephens is elected, and should be elected to the governorship of Georgia there is no doubt that he will be an important and formidable candidate. The name of W. Emory Speer, the department of commerce from northern Georgia, is also mentioned.

## THE LADY OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The ladies who are prominent in the latest movement to get their fellow-women into the departments intend to supplement their protest by systematic and secret work. A secret society has been formed, with all the paraphernalia of a secret society, which is partly the collection of information concerning politicians who use their influence to get improper persons in the departments. The movers in this society say that they intend to publish the names of the politicians to the world. A programme like this will be liable to the charge of blackmail, and the society can easily make a social nuisance of itself. There is some improper influence exerted, which might well be criticized, both secretly and openly, but a secret society, with the avowed object, among others, of prying into the department scandals and publishing them in detail, will not, in the long run, be useful.

## TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Active preparations for the departure of the parties for observations of the transit of Venus are going on at the naval observatory. In order that the arrangements for observing the transit may go on without a hitch, the members of the parties have been devoting some time at the observatory to practice runs similar to what will be employed at the stations has been erected at the observatory, and the practice in photographing the sun has been made familiar to all those who are members of the parties. The apparatus consists of a long slide, having at one end a photographic lens and a heliostat, which turns the rays of the sun and throws them horizontally into a small frame house at the other end, where the photograph is made. With the exception of the apparatus, which is very simple, and is to be erected by the parties on their arrival at their destinations, no equipment of instruments is needed. A small equatorial telescope will be used to observe the contacts, the beginning, and the end of the transit.

## JOSLYN'S AUTOGRAPH.

The acting secretary of the interior, Mr.

## JOSEPH, HAS A STAMP MADE OF HIS SIGNATURE.

Joseph, which he uses to sign unimportant papers. He found that in the ordinary routine of daily business he had to sign his name two or three thousand times, and he came to the conclusion that it involved a useless amount of manual labor. He has examined the law and found that the stamp of signature answers every purpose. There are thousands of leaves of absence and a flood of letters which require his signature every day, and with the stamp he can accomplish the work in half the time. He has not yet attached his signature in this way to pension certificates, but is of the opinion that he will do so. He always signs the patents with a pen. If this method of signing official papers came in general use in the departments it would relieve the officials of an immense burden of work and give them leisure to attend to other more important matters. At least one half the time of the heads of the departments is occupied in attaching their names to official papers, and while there has been great complaint on this score, there has been no effort made to remedy the evil. The reason for this is that the opinion has become traditional that it is against the law to use a stamped signature.

## "CATS' FEED."

"Cats' feed" is one of the items that make up the miscellaneous entry in the accounts sent to the post-office department by the postmasters in all large cities. This expenditure is to furnish food for the small army of cats which are kept to wage war against the rats and mice that raid the mail-bags for flour, rice and other eatables sent through the mails as supplies. In their efforts to get at the food the rats destroy the mail-bags and in many instances ruin the mail-matter. For years all the large offices have kept cats, and their board bills have been sent in and audited by the department. The amount paid out for the purpose averages from \$8 to \$10 per quarter, and the cats flourish. The New York office has the largest corps of cats, and then in order comes Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco. As the cats are not allowed to associate with outside or unofficial cats, they become rather laughty in their bearing. Mr. Albert Scott, who has charge of the accounts of postmasters, has found that there has been some increase in the item, and will probably, after investigation, submit a report to the postmaster general on the advisability of fixing a certain limit for the support of these official cats.

## DEMAND FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

The State department has received from Mr. John Davis, commercial agent at Gloucester, England, the following interesting report:

"American provisions are now sold in every city, town, village, and hamlet in this district, and in view of the fact that swine fever is now prevalent, and hogs are being slaughtered in large numbers to prevent its spreading, American bacon and hams will be in increased demand, and the price considerably advanced. The swine fever has been in this district in some localities for the past two years, and during that time every means has been tried and used to prevent its spreading. It has now increased to such an alarming extent that a royal commission has been issued to inquire into the cause and devise means to prevent its spread, and if possible stamp it out. This and the adjoining county of Berkshire are both noted for the number and breed of hogs, and this disastrous fever will have a distressing effect on the bacon market. The London market is supplied largely from this district with its fresh pork and bacon. It is generally supposed that the public market for swine in this and other parts of the district is in short supply, and number of hog-breeders have been served with notice to keep their hogs confined to their own premises, and to use every means to cleanse and fumigate the same. We can but hope for a surplus of bacon from anywhere but the United States, and the demand in the near future must be very large."

## UNPOPULAR WITH ARMY OFFICERS.

Secretary Lincoln seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his relations with the officers within the control of the department. His relations with Gen. Sherman have never been of the most cordial character, owing, as the latter thought, to the desire of the secretary to encroach upon his domain. His repeated reversals and overrulings of Judge Advocate General Swain have caused a serious rupture between himself and Swain that has not as yet been healed. Now there is a report of a disagreement between Quartermaster General Ingalls and the secretary regarding certain appointments in the office of the former. It even goes so far as to say that Ingalls, general, as well as that of other heads of bureaus, to appoint the clerks and other employees under his control. When the new quartermaster general took his office, a short time since, upon the retirement of his predecessor, Gen. Tucker, he attempted to exercise this power, which he supposed vested to himself, when the secretary told the entire matter out of his hands. He called upon the secretary and remonstrated against this subversion of his prerogative, when the latter informed him that he was in his position but little more than a clerk under the department, and the head of the department should make the appointments in that office. It was in vain that Ingalls pleaded that he was responsible for the good management of his bureau, and that he ought, at least, to be consulted about those who were put in charge of its details, and should have a hand in designating the mode and manner of running the department. The secretary reiterated his statement that the power lying in the hands of the secretary could not be delegated to any officers, and Gen. Ingalls was forced to submit. He is doing this with a very bad grace is evident from the fact of his complaint among army officers against the secretary.

## BRIGADIER GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, CHIEF OF THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE—THE "OLD PROBABILITIES"—IS AN ERECT, SOLDIERLY MAN, WITH A WELL-DEVELOPED FIGURE. HIS PROMINENT NOSE, HIS MOUNTAIN AND IMPERIAL, GIVE HIM A RESEMBLANCE TO NAPOLEON III.

## As an effective remedy for sleep-walking, a correspondent recommends placing a tub of cold water beside the bed so that upon rising the somnambulist will step into it and awaken himself. The writer says that after four experiments of this sort he has never since arisen in his sleep.

## ANCIENT HISTORY SPEAKS OF TWO BROTHERS, ONE OF WHOM, FOUND GUILTY OF A HEINOUS CRIME, WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH, AND ABOUT TO BE LED FORTH TO EXECUTION; THE OTHER, PATRIOTIC AND BRAVE, HAD SIGNALIZED HIMSELF IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY, AND HAD LOST A HAND IN OBTAINING AN ILLUSTRIOUS VICTORY FOR THE STATE. JUST AS THE SENTENCE OF CONDEMNATION WAS PRONOUNCED UPON THIS UNHAPPY BROTHER, HE ENTERED THE COURT, AND SILENTLY RAISED HIS HANDLESS ARM IN VIEW OF ALL. THE JUDGES SAW IT, ARRESTED THE EXECUTION AND PARDONED THE GUILTY ONE FOR THE SAKE OF THE SERVICE AND THE SUFFERINGS OF HIS HEROIC BROTHER. SO MAY NOT OUR ELDER BROTHER, AS HE APPEARS IN OUR NATURE BEFORE THE THRONE, SILENTLY AND EFFICIENTLY PLEAD FOR US BY THE VERY SCARS HE BEARS?—W. ORMISTON.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Higher; August, \$1.07½; Sept., 93½¢; Oct., 94½¢; the year, 98½¢.

CORN.—Higher; Aug., 77½¢; Sept., 76½¢; Oct., 75½¢; 75¢.

OATS.—Higher; Aug., 41½¢; Sept., 40½¢; Oct., 39½¢.

RYE.—Firm; August, 67½¢; Sept., 66½¢.

BAILEY.—Higher; No. 2 August, 98¢; Sept., 96¢.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork higher; August \$21.65; Sept., \$21.67; Oct., \$21.70; Nov., \$21.75; Dec., \$21.80.

LARD.—Steady; Aug., sold at \$12.32; Sept., \$12.30; Oct., \$12.28; Nov., \$12.25; Dec., \$12.22.

CATTLE.—Market firm. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers..... 7.75@8.00 Choice fat steers..... 7.25@7.50 Good do..... 6.75@7.22 Medium grade steers..... 5.50@6.50 Fat to medium steers..... 4.50@5.50 Hogs.—Market firm. Sales ranged from \$7.50@8.00 for light packing and shipping; \$7.50@8.00 for heavy packing, and from \$8.50@9.00 for fat to choice smooth heavy shipping lots.

SHEEP.—Steady and firm. We quote: Choice to Fancy Creamery at 23½¢; No. 1; ordinary to good do. 18½¢; good to fancy Dairy at 17½¢; common to fair do. 12½¢; Lard—packed, 14½¢; packing stock at 12½¢; grease, 8½¢.

### NEW YORK.

WHEAT.—Higher; No. 2 August, \$1.13½; Sept., \$1.14; Oct., \$1.14½; Nov., \$1.15; Dec., \$1.15½.

CORN.—Higher; August, \$1.02; Sept., \$1.01; Oct., \$1.00; Nov., \$0.99; Dec., \$0.98.

### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.—Market quiet; Family, \$4.45; No. 1, \$4.40; No. 2, \$4.35; No. 3, \$4.30; No. 4, \$4.25; No. 5, \$4.20; No. 6, \$4.15; No. 7, \$4.10; No. 8, \$4.05; No. 9, \$4.00; No. 10, \$3.95; No. 11, \$3.90; No. 12, \$3.85; No. 13, \$3.80; No. 14, \$3.75; No. 15, \$3.70; No. 16, \$3.65; No. 17, \$3.60; No. 18, \$3.55; No. 19, \$3.50; No. 20, \$3.45; No. 21, \$3.40; No. 22, \$3.35; No. 23, \$3.30; No. 24, \$3.25; No. 25, \$3.20; No. 26, \$3.15; No. 27, \$3.10; No. 28, \$3.05; No. 29, \$3.00; No. 30, \$2.95; No. 31, \$2.90; No. 32, \$2.85; No. 33, \$2.80; No. 34, \$2.75; No. 35, \$2.70; No. 36, \$2.65; No. 37, \$2.60; No. 38, \$2.55; No. 39, \$2.50; No. 40, \$2.45; No. 41, \$2.40; No. 42, \$2.35; No. 43, \$2.30; No. 44, \$2.25; No. 45, \$2.20; No. 46, \$2.15; No. 47, \$2.10; No. 48, \$2.05; No. 49, \$2.00; No. 50, \$1.95; No. 51, \$1.90; No. 52, \$1.85; No. 53, \$1.80; No. 54, \$1.75; No. 55, \$1.70; No. 56, \$1.65; No. 57, \$1.60; No. 58, \$1.55; No. 59, \$1.50; No. 60, \$1.45; No. 61, \$1.40; No. 62, \$1.35; No. 63, \$1.30; No. 64, \$1.25; No. 65, \$1.20; No. 66, \$1.15; No. 67, \$1.10; No. 68, \$1.05; No. 69, \$1.00; No. 70, \$0.95; No. 71, \$0.90; No. 72, \$0.85; No. 73, \$0.80; No. 74, \$0.75; No. 75, \$0.70; No. 76, \$0.65; No. 77, \$0.60; No. 78, \$0.55; No. 79, \$0.50; No. 80, \$0.45; No. 81, \$0.40; No. 82, \$0.35; No. 83, \$0.30; No. 84, \$0.25; No. 85, \$0.20; No. 86, \$0.15; No. 87, \$0.10; No. 88, \$0.05; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT.—Lower; August, \$1.00; Sept., 99¢; Oct., 98¢; Nov., 97¢; Dec., 96¢; the year, 95¢.

CORN.—Firm at 75¢ for No. 2; OATS.—Firm; No. 1, 40¢; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 36¢; No. 4, 34¢; No. 5, 32¢; No. 6, 30¢; No. 7, 28¢; No. 8, 26¢; No. 9, 24¢; No. 10, 22¢; No. 11, 20¢; No. 12, 18¢; No. 13, 16¢; No. 14, 14¢; No. 15, 12¢; No. 16, 10¢; No. 17, 8¢; No. 18, 6¢; No. 19, 4¢; No. 20, 2¢; No. 21, 0¢; No. 22, 0¢; No. 23, 0¢; No. 24, 0¢; No. 25, 0¢; No. 26, 0¢; No. 27, 0¢; No. 28, 0¢; No. 29, 0¢; No. 30, 0¢; No. 31, 0¢; No. 32, 0¢; No. 33, 0¢; No. 34, 0¢; No. 35, 0¢; No. 36, 0¢; No.